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for administrative purposes. Part II presents a description of the various documents employed in school accounting, such as requisitions, purchase orders, pay rolls, vouchers, the various ledgers, financial statements, etc., and explains the uses of each. These are descriptions of documents actually employed in certain of these twenty cities. Part III recommends in detail a complete system for school accounting. The items that should be found upon each of the various financial accounting documents are listed and sample forms are presented. The system recommended ought to secure the careful study of all educational administrators.

School Health Administration. By LOUIS W. RAPEER. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1913. Pp. 360. \$2.15.

This volume presents the results of a personal investigation on the part of the author into school-health problems and school-health agencies in twenty-five cities selected from forty actually visited in the course of the study. The study deals chiefly with medical inspection and supervision. Certain other phases are also treated; school sanitation, physical education, the teaching of hygiene in the public schools, and the hygiene of instruction.

The introductory section presents a summary of the study and of the findings as an aid to initial orientation on the part of the reader. Part I deals with the "National School Health Problem and How It Is Being Met." This is shown by the best available mortality and morbidity statistics, the results of medical examination of schools, insurance statistics, and many special investigations of the relation of health to school progress and economy of time in education. The inadequacy of our national-health care is well indicated by the figures presented.

Part II presents the detailed investigation into conditions and agencies in the twenty-five cities selected for the study. It appears to be the most elaborate study of this type that has been presented. The author discusses the nature of the organization in the different cities and points out favorable and unfavorable features. In elaborate statistical tables he exhibits the prevalence of the various defects and ailments in the cities studied.

The last section of the book, nearly seventy pages in length, develops a tentative standard plan for the administration of this health work, especially medical inspection, with necessary blank forms such as health-record cards, reports of physicians, nurses, etc. The plan suggested is worthy of careful study.

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